

One more Latin name, viz. *Helvella*, requires a short notice. *Helvella* or *Helvela*, which the grammarian Festus etymologically explains as “*olera minuta*,” *i. e.* small garden herbs (*helus=olus*), is used by Cicero (Ep. ad Fam. vii. 26) apparently to denote some kind of fungus. From Cicero’s letter to Gallus it would seem that the fashion of eating fungi, which, as we have seen, is considered by Pliny to have been one of rather recent date, originated from a desire to substitute some dainty kind of food for that which the “*Lex sumptuaria*” (the act which regulated the expenses of the table) forbade in the case of certain expensive articles of animal diet. Products of the soil were not included in the act; hence, as Cicero tells us, the dainty feeders of his day devised all modes of cooking vegetable food in order to make it tasty; and the great orator accounts for an illness which troubled him by a too free use of such rich diet. The “*Lex sumptuaria*,” simple enough apparently, was, after all, a fraud in his case; he had abstained from oysters and murenæ, but not from highly-seasoned vegetables. “*Nam dum volunt illi lauti terrâ nata, quæ lege excepta sunt, in honorem adducere, fungos, helvellas, herbas omnes, ita condiunt, ut nihil possit esse suavius.*” “While those elegant eaters wish to bring into high repute the products of the soil which are not included in the act, they prepare their fungi, *helvellæ*, and all vegetables with such highly seasoned condiments, that it is impossible to conceive anything more delicious.” It is not improbable therefore that the extensive use of fungi as a favourite article of food among the rich Romans is to be attributed to some extent to the “*Lex sumptuaria*,” which is ascribed by Aulus Gellius to M. Licinius Crassus in the year of Rome 643, and that in the time of the emperors the fashion became still more common.

The use of the word *helvella*, proposed by Linnæus and retained by modern mycologists, to denote the genus which it represents, is as arbitrary and irrelevant as the other words which he has transferred from classical writers.

VI.—*Descriptions of some new Asiatic Longicornia.*

By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S.

MR. H. PRYER having recently sent a small collection of insects from Ellopura, in North Borneo, containing a few undescribed Longicorn beetles, I have taken the opportunity in publishing them of adding a few unnamed eastern species

from my collection. Among other rare and handsome species from Ellopura were *Peribasis pubicollis*, *Calpazia vermicularis*, *Xoanodera trigona*, *Ephies dilaticornis*, *Gnatholea subnuda*, &c.

The following is a list of the species described below :—

LAMIIDÆ.

Agelasta polyspila. Naas Island
Cereopsius arbiter. Labuan.
 — *spilotus*. Labuan.
 — *satelles*. Sarawak.
Diallus guttatus. Kaioa, &c.
Mesosa incongrua. Ellopura.
Sthenias lunulatus. Ellopura.
Sybropis frontalis. Ellopura.

Xoanodera amœna. Ellopura.
Ceresium coronarium. Bouru.
 — *rotundicolle*. Ceylon.
Sotira flexuosa. Kaioa.
Stromatium signiferum. Ceylon.
Cymaterus torridus. Ellopura.
Artimpaza formosa. Ellopura.
 — *bicolor*. Andaman Islands.
Clytellus olesteroides. Andaman
 Islands.
Distenia Pryeri. Ellopura.

CERAMBYCIDÆ.

Dymasius vitreus. Ellopura.

Agelasta polyspila.

A. nigrescens, guttis pube albida formatis, notata; capite leviter punctato; antennis corpore vix longioribus, articulis quatuor basalibus nigris, cæteris albo-pubescentibus; prothorace transverso, utrinque rotundato, obsolete punctato, pilis albidis adperso; scutello semilunare; elytris leviter punctatis, margine basali maculisque, plurimis majoribus, albidis; corpore infra glabrato, nigro, margine segmentorum piloso; pedibus omnino nitide nigris. Long. 8-9 lin.

Hab. Naas Island (Sumatra).

Allied to *A. irrorata*, but the prothorax not tuberculate at the sides, antennæ not ringed, the tarsi entirely black, and the elytra not spotted with black, show it to be a very distinct species.

Cereopsius arbiter.

C. ater, nitidus, maculis magnis niveo-pilosis ornatus; capite nigro, parce albo-piloso; antennis nigro-fuscis, subtilissime pubescentibus; prothorace impunctato, ad latera macula magna nivea, basi cinereo-piloso; elytris, humeris exceptis, fere impunctatis, his punctis sparse impressis, a medio stria juxta suturam munitis, apicibus extus dentatis, maculis duobus magnis lateralibus niveis; pedibus et corpore infra leviter pubescentibus, segmentis abdominis margine fimbriatis. Long. 9 lin.

Hab. Labuan.

The elytra are shorter in proportion than in *C. luctuosus* and *C. tricoloratus*, and the punctures are confined to the

shoulders; in the former the prothorax is entirely black, in the latter it is crossed by a broad white band.

Cereopsius pilotus.

C. opaeus, capite parce ochraceo-piloso; antennis rufulis, subtilissime pubescentibus; prothorace nigrescente, ad latera macula magna rosco-alba ornato; elytris basi parce punctatis, apicibus subtruncatis, singulo maculis duobus magnis et una parva versus apicem sitis, roseo-albis; corpore infra femoribusque infuscatis, tibiis tarsisque rufulis, subtiliter pubescentibus. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Labuan.

In this species the apices of the elytra are not spined; in the example before me the elytra are of a dark claret-colour and the spots pale rose-white.

Cereopsius satelles.

C. niger, opacus; capite subtiliter albo-pubescente; antennis articulis duobus basalibus nigris caeteris rufescentibus, pube leviter vestitis; prothorace ad latera macula magna fulvescente ornato; elytris, humeris exceptis, impunctatis, apicibus extus dentatis, macula magna rotundata ante alteraque oblonga pone medium flavescentibus, interdum cinereo-plagiatis; metasterno utrinque macula alba munito, femoribus infuscatis, tibiis tarsisque rufescentibus. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Sarawak.

Allied to *C. exoletus*, but with proportionally shorter elytra, the punctures confined to the shoulders, and with different but not very dissimilar coloration. The scutella in the three species are triangular, rounded more or less at the apex.

Diallus guttatus.

D. niger, subnitidus, niveo-maculatus; capite postice genisque niveo-pilosis; antennis brunneis leviter griseo-pubescentibus; prothorace parce punctato, in medio linea elevata transversa munito, maculis connexis, vittas tres niveas formantibus, ornato; scutello semicirculari; elytris sat vage punctatis, singulo maculis niveis bene determinatis, circa tredecim, ornatis; pedibus nigris, sat dense albido-pilosis; corpore infra nigro, margine metasterni segmentisque abdominis basi utrinque albido-pilosis. Long. 4-5 lin.

Hab. Kaioa, Batchuan.

Smaller than *D. lachrymosus*, with narrower and more cuneiform elytra, the spots more distinct, and with an elevated transverse line on the prothorax. One of Mr. Wallace's captures.

Mesosa incongrua.

M. nigra, pube ochracea albo-maculata vestita; capite fronte sat elongato, inter oculos modice convexo; lobo inferiore oculi majusculo; antennis corpore plus duplo longioribus, articulis primis, duobus nigris exceptis, albis; prothorace transverso, rude punctato, in medio bicalloso; scutello majusculo, apice late rotundato; elytris subdepressis, ad latera modice punctatis, basi granulatis, apice rotundatis, ante medium maculis albis quatuor, quarum tribus posterioribus connexis, et versus apicem maculis fasciatim dispositis, notatis; corpore infra pedibusque rufescentibus, leviter pilosis; tarsis articulis primis duobus dimidio basali albis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Ellopura.

It may be that this species is not correctly referred to *Mesosa*; the larger lower lobe of the eye and the conspicuous cicatrix is rather opposed to those characters in that genus. But I do not see any better place for it.

Sthenias lunulatus.

S. fuscus, vix nitidus, leviter pubescens; capite pone antennas tuberculis duobus obliquis munito; antennis corpore brevioribus, gracilibus, obscure annulatis; prothorace rude punctato, in medio bicalloso; scutello transverso, majusculo; elytris subcylindricis, vage punctatis, parce granulatis, apicibus subtruncatis, ad latera in medio plaga albo-pilosa notatis, pone medium lunula alba distincta; abdomine segmentis tribus basalibus densius pilosis; pedibus pilis longis adspersis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Ellopura.

A small species, shorter in proportion than *S. griseator*, with more slender antennæ, a straggling pubescence, &c.

SYBROPIS.

Sybra congruit, sed tibiæ intermediæ haud emarginatæ.

The only exponent of this genus resembles in its greyish spots and broader outline *Sybra purpurascens*. One of the characters of *Sybra* is to have the intermediate tibiæ emarginate, or notched, on their lower and outer part--a character which, in some groups, is thought to be of more than generic importance.

Sybropis frontalis.

S. ovata, fusca, supra fortiter confertim punctata, et parce griseo-pubescens, pube hic illic maculatim condensata; capite brevi, inter oculos macula magna dense albo-pilosa notato; antennis

corpore haud longioribus, articulis tertio quartoque fere æqualibus; prothorace transverso, utrinque rotundato; scutello dense piloso; elytris subampliatis, ad latera gradatim rotundatis, basi granulatis, apice rotundatis; femoribus valde clavatis; articulo ultimo tarsorum elongato. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Ellopura.

Dymasius vitreus.

D. angustus, piceus, elytris pube nitide sericante griseo tectis; prothorace oblongo, ad latera rotundato, disco utrinque sulcato et in medio nigro-vittato; elytris infuscatis et postice singulatim annulo infuscato notatis, apicibus subtruncatis; corpore infra pedibusque piceis, subtilissime pubescentibus. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Ellopura.

One of the characters of M. Thomson's genus *Dymasius* is to have the elytra "four-spined." My genus *Imbrius*, of a somewhat later date, has its elytra not so spined; but this is not, I think, of generic value. The female in this and other allied genera has the antennæ serrated; in the male the antennæ are longer, the joints more cylindrical, the third and fourth more or less knotted at the apex. This new species is allied to *D. micaceus*, but, *inter alia*, it has a much broader prothorax and longer elytra, tapering, although slightly, from the base to the apex; the silky reflections are also different, not forming longitudinal patches.

Xoanodera amœna.

X. picea; capite antennisque fulvido-pubescentibus, his corpore vix longioribus; prothorace in medio fortiter canaliculato, lateribus rude sculpturato, interrupte fulvido-piloso; scutello cordiformi; elytris dense albido-pilosis, parce punctatis, lateribus et humeris usque ad medium macula determinata læte fusca et grosse punctata, munitis, apicibus fuscis, oblique truncatis, margine extus dentatis; corpore infra pedibusque dense griseo-pubescentibus. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Ceylon.

Generically this pretty Longicorn agrees perfectly with *Xoanodera*, and there is an agreement to a certain extent in coloration with *X. trigona*; nevertheless the two species in *facies* are by no means alike. The hairs on the prothorax in both species are confined to the raised portions, appearing as little tufts.

Ceresium coronarium.

C. angustum, rufo-testaceum, pilis albis adpressis aliis longis adspersis, vestitum; capite inter oculos macula albida magna, in

medio divisa, notato; antennis testaceis, longe pilosis; prothorace oblongo, rugoso-punctato, maculis quatuor albidis ornato; scutello albido; elytris sat confertim punctatis, basi granulatis; propectore rugoso-punctato; corpore infra pedibusque minus pilosis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Bouru.

A stouter species than *C. cretatum*, and without spots on the elytra.

Ceresium rotundicolle.

C. oblongum, rufo-testaceum, pilis griseis adpersis; prothorace elytrisque obscure fulvo-maculatis; antennis corpore vix longioribus; prothorace utrinque rotundato in medio subdepresso, ad latera quadrimaculato; scutello cordiformi, fulvo; elytris punctatis, basi granulatis, maculis circa undecim notatis, quarum una communi oblonga basali, cæteris dispersis; corpore infra pedibusque subtilissime pubescentibus; propectore rugoso. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Ceylon.

C. cretatum is a remarkably narrow form with a cylindrical prothorax and snow-white spots; nevertheless there is a certain resemblance between it and the above.

SOTIRA.

Caput breve, subverticale; palpi maxillares elongati, articulo ultimo securiformi. *Oculi* magni, grosse granulati. *Antennæ* corpore longiores, basi distantæ. *Prothorax* subdepressus, rotundatus. *Elytra* prothorace latiora, depressa. *Femora* clavata, basi attenuata; tibiæ rectæ; tarsi graciles; unguiculi divaricati. *Meso-sternum* triangulare. *Abdomen* breve, segmentis inæqualibus.

With some hesitation I refer this genus to Lacordaire's "Hesperophanides." Except that the intermediate cotyloid cavities are angulate externally it might have been placed with the "Callidiopsides."

Sotira flexuosa.

S. oblonga, depressa, testacea, subtilissime albo-pubescentis; capite inter oculos linea nigra impressa; antennis pilosis; prothorace subsericeo, lateribus solis punctatis; scutello majusculo, subquadrato; elytris sat vage punctatis, in medio planatis, versus latera angulatis, apicibus rotundatis, fasciis tribus flexuosis fuscis notatis, fascia pone medium latiore, tertia inconspicua vel maculiformi; abdomine nitido; tibiis setosulis. Long. 4-5 lin.

Hab. Kaioa, Amboyna.

The irregular bands on the elytra will be found to vary; in one of my specimens the basal band forms two O-shaped marks just touching the middle one.

Stromatium signiferum.

S. elongatum, fuscum, parce griseo-pilosum; elytris quadri-flavo-maculatis; capite prothoraceque subtiliter punctatis, hoc subtransverso, utrinque modice rotundato; antennis corpore longioribus, longe pilosis, articulo primo punctato basi constricto; scutello majuscule, transverso; elytris apicem versus gradatim paulo angustioribus, confertim punctatis, apice rotundatis, muticis, basi maculis duabus flavescensibus et fere in medio duabus obliquis majoribus, notatis; corpore infra pedibusque subtilissimo pubescentibus. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Ceylon.

This is rather a suspicious *Stromatium*; but I can find no generic difference except the absence of the sutural spine—too slight a character to justify its separation.

CYMATERUS.

Caput exsertum, antice productum. *Antennae* breves, crassae (♀). *Prothorax* breviter ovatus. *Elytra* breviuscula. *Coxae* anticae separatae. *Abdomen* breve, subconicum.

The characters of this genus are nearly identical with those of *Erythrus*, but in *facies* the two genera are essentially different. The shorter elytra and abdomen, the latter narrowing gradually behind and not depressed, compared with the long elytra and abdomen parallel at the sides and below the level of the sterna, show, however, that they belong to different types. The sculpture of the prothorax is unique.

Cymaterus torridus.

C. niger, opacus; prothorace, vittis duabus exceptis, humerisque saturate rubris; capite antice rufo-picco, confertim punctato, in medio annulo profunde impresso; antennis fortiter serratis (♀), articulo primo rude punctato; prothorace transversim undulato-sculpturato, nigro-bivittato, apice paulo angustiore; scutello scutiformi, fulvo-sericeo; elytris confertim punctatis, lateribus fere parallelis, apicibus suboblique truncatis; corpore infra dense argenteo-piloso. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Ellopura.

Artimpaza formosa.

A. nigra, nitida; capite pone oculos et prothorace in medio metallico-cupreis, hoc fere impunctato, postice chalybeato, et confertim punctato; antennis articulis tribus basalibus, tertio apice excepto, luteis, caeteris nigris; scutello nigro; elytris longe cuneatis, apicibus acutis, singulo in medio vitta, fere impunctata, conformi, subaurea, notato, caetero elytri chalybeato, sat grosse punctato;

corpore infra pedibusque posticis glabris chalybeatis, intermediis et anticis luteis. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Ellopura.

This handsome species is very distinct from its only congener (*A. odontoceroïdes*, Thoms.) in its stouter form and different coloration. The only specimen I have seen is a female, in which the antennæ extend only in a slight degree beyond the prothorax. *Artimpaza*, the name given to the genus by M. Thomson, is the name of the Scythian Venus, and is one of the many names to which the authors of the excellent 'Catalogus Coleopterorum' attached a doubtful or no meaning.

Artimpaza bicolor.

A. nitide rufescens, elytris nigrescentibus; capite rude punctato; antennis corpore longioribus (♂), linearibus, articulo secundo longiusculo, tertio ad septimum apice, cæteris omnino, infuscatis; prothorace antice glabro, in medio parce punctato, postice depresso; scutello oblongo albo-tomentoso; elytris parallelis, sat confertim punctatis, apicibus obtusis; femoribus posticis ad apicem abdominis fere protensis; tarsis infuscatis; corpore infra glabro. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Andaman Islands.

The antennæ in my specimen agree with the description of M. Thomson of those of the male of *A. odontoceroïdes*, the type; but it is so different from those of the female that I should have hesitated about placing them in the same genus. This species wants the vitreous stripe on the elytra, the apices of which are not pointed; the posterior femora also are longer, reaching nearly to the end of the abdomen.

Clytellus olesteroides.

C. niger, subnitidus; capite verticali, antice argenteo-pubescente, inter oculos lobo bifido erecto instructo; antennis nigris; prothorace elongato, postice valde constricto, antice gibboso, in medio linea modice elevata munito; scutello oblongo, albo-piloso; elytris parallelis, in medio constrictis, humeris prominulis, subtiliter punctatis, fascia mediana apicibusque albo-sericeis; corpore infra sericeo-argenteo. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Andaman Islands.

As in *C. Westwoodii*, there are no tubercles at the base of the elytra, the absence of which and the "non-perpendicular" head seemed to Lacordaire to indicate a separate genus. The former character appears to me to be scarcely more than specific, and I see no difference in the latter independent of the setting of the specimen. This species is very interesting,

as it "mimics" another insect belonging to a different family and to another zoological region—the *Olesterus australis* of Gorham (Cleridæ), from Australia. The type of the genus, *C. methocoides*, Prof. Westwood compared to a genus of ants (*Methoca*).

Distenia Pryeri.

D. clongata, fusca, sat dense subtiliter albido-pubescent; capite inter oculos lineatim longitudinaliter impresso; antennis leviter pilosis; prothorace subtilissime confertim punctato, disco quadrituberculato, apice tubulato; elytris longe cuneatis, seriatim punctatis, punctis postice gradatim obsolete, apice singulorum bispinoso, spina exteriori longiore; pedibus sparse pilosis, pilis longis adpersis; femoribus muticis. Long. 11 lin.

Hab. Ellopura.

In its uniform coloration this species is allied to *D. japonica* *, but is at once differentiated by its two-spined elytra. The fine whitish pubescence on its brown derm makes a clear dark greyish colour. I have named this graceful Longicorn after Mr. H. Pryer, who is an observer as well as a collector.

VII.—*Note respecting Butterflies confounded under the name of Delias belladonna of Fabricius.* By ARTHUR G. BUTLER.

FOR some years past it has been maintained by most lepidopterists that *Papilio belladonna* of Fabricius, figured by Donovan in the 'Naturalist's Repository,' is the female of *Delias Horsfieldii* of Gray's 'Insects of Nepal;' on the other hand, I have always insisted that, however bad Donovan's figure might be, it represented a brown and not a black species, a male and not a female, and certainly a species in which the whole abdominal border of the secondaries was yellowish white, not partly white and partly yellow.

Amongst the Lepidoptera of the late Mr. Charles Horne, collected in the North-west Provinces of India, I found a single specimen of a *Delias* which, after comparison with Donovan's figure, I am satisfied represents the true *D. belladonna*; it is a brown, not a black insect, it is a male, not a female, and the abdominal border of the secondaries is wholly creamy

* *D. japonica*, Bates (1873), is said to be synonymous with *Apheles gracilis*, Blessig (1872), from Amur-land; the species should therefore stand as *D. gracilis* (Blessig).